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VOL. VII, NO. 194

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1968 (AQRAB 21, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

WORLD BANK HEAD HERE FOR TALKS McNamara To Discuss Aid To Agriculture, Ed. Projects

By Our Own Reporter

KABUL, Nov. 12.—The President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, arrived here on a two day visit to discuss with Afghan officials projects for which World Bank assistance is being sought.

Preliminary talks between a World Bank delegation and representatives of various ministries have taken place during last week.

The bank's delegation includes Peter Cargill, director of the Asia Department; William D. Clark, director of Public Relations; and Christopher Melmoth, member of the Asia Department of the World Bank.

Pazhwak Urges UN Include Landlocked In Sea Bed Pact

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdur Rahman Pazhwak, speaking while a resolution on the peaceful uses of the sea bed resources was under discussion, suggested that in the text of the resolution equal rights for the landlocked countries should also be included.

Pazhwak's proposal was approved by the 57 sponsoring nations. A statement was added to the resolution that all nations no matter what their geographical position should enjoy the rights pertaining to utilisation of the ocean resources beyond national coastal waters.

Speaking on behalf of the rest of the sponsors the Belgian representative said the Afghan delegate "not only drew our attention to the right of the landlocked nations but he also, in reality, fills a gap in our resolution".

He said the countries located far from seas have the same rights as coastal countries in the resources of the sea bed.

Pazhwak thanked the sponsors for their response and requested that this formula should be taken into consideration in all resolutions pertaining to this subject.

House Continues Discussion Of Education Law

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah (House of Representatives) yesterday continued its debate on the universities constitution and the education decree law, and student demands for their amendment.

In the Meshrano Jirgah (Senate) Deputy Communication Minister Eng. Azizullah and Telephone and Telegraph Department President Eng. Mohammad Nasim attended the meeting of the Committee on International Affairs and answered questions on the international telecommunications conventions.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs started its debate on amendments proposed by the Executive to the Third Five Year Economic Development Plan. The amendments were submitted to the Senate last week.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee formed to settle difference of views between the two houses on certain articles of the law governing municipalities also met yesterday.

McNamara said on arrival at Kabul Airport that his visit to Afghanistan was "a pilgrimage of discovery and a mission of learning. The visit gives me an opportunity to see at first hand the impact of your development efforts under the first and second development plans. He added that "the problem of ensuring a satisfactory rate of economic progress in developing countries will keep mankind busy for many years. There is no such thing as instant or painless development."

"It is my hope that the rich countries of the world will commit themselves on a sufficiently long-term basis to a policy of providing the necessary assistance to less developed countries."

"I also hope that the less developed countries will in turn pursue sound economic and fiscal policies and make wise and efficient use of available resources, so that outside help can achieve optimum results" he said.

Sources close to the Finance Ministry said Afghanistan is seeking World Bank assistance for a number of educational, public, works, and agricultural projects as well as to strengthen the Industrial Development and Agriculture banks.

McNamara was scheduled to hold his first round of talks with Afghan authorities this afternoon. He will spend Wednesday in Kunduz where he will visit the site of the Kunduz and Khanabad irrigation and agricultural development project and a vocational school there.

The Education Ministry and the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry has asked the World Bank to provide (Continued on page 4)



World Bank President McNamara (right) with Finance Minister, Mohammad Anwar Ziaee at Chelstoon Palace.

Saigon Will Continue Fighting Unless Solution Is Acceptable

CANBERRA, Nov. 12, (AFP).—South Vietnam would keep fighting in Vietnam unless there was a peace settlement acceptable to its government, South Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Kim Phuong declared here yesterday.

At a press conference he said "if our friends did not want to help us any more then we would be obliged to fight on in defence of our country and die in the South Vietnamese way".

Phuong has just returned from a visit to Saigon and will explain the South Vietnamese government's attitude at a meeting on November 12 with Australian Acting External Affairs Minister Gordon Freeth.

"We will leave it to the Australian government to press the United States to agree to President Thieu's proposals for breaking the Paris deadlock, Phuong replied.

"We will leave it to the Au-

stralian government to make its own assessment on information that I will submit on behalf of the South Vietnamese government."

The ambassador said South Vietnam was not prepared to agree to oners deciding the fate of 16,000,000 South Vietnamese people.

A DPA despatch from Saigon reports that with reported conventional military contacts in South Vietnam failing on sharply, there has been an apparent step-up in communist terrorist activities during the first ten days in November, a U.S. spokesman said yesterday.

More than dozen mortar and rocket attacks on South Vietnam cities during this period there had been at least 100 casualties, he added.

Can Tho, the Mekong Delta's major city, was shelled two nights in a row with the rockets hitting residential areas, wounding 14 civilians and one policeman in the two attacks.

Saigon, itself, has been free from mortar and rocket attacks since just before the first of the month, but at least one policeman has been killed by a terrorist who shot him on a street corner, and a number of Saigon civilians have been kidnapped by the Viet Cong from their homes. The fate of the kidnapped civilians is unknown.

According to South Vietnamese authorities, the communists are still planting mines on heavily travelled civilian roads.

In Quang Ngai, in the northern section of the country, a civilian bus hit a road mine Saturday. Fifteen civilians were killed, seven others were wounded and the bus was destroyed.

S. Africa Gold Mine Flooding Nearly Stopped

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12, (AFP).—Engineers working against time to stem flooding at the world's richest gold mine which could end production there for at least two years are close to success, a mine spokesman claimed Sunday.

Flood water is being pumped out of the west drift mine at the rate of 70 million gallons a day but is pouring in at the rate of 100 million gallons a day.

Since the flooding began two weeks ago, engineers have been frantically working to construct heavy "plugs" to seal fissures in the rocks and shafts through which the water is pouring.

Shares of the mine have slipped massively since the flooding began. A spokesman said yesterday that the work on the two major "plugs" was going exceptionally well, and if they could be completed in time, most of the mine could be saved.

ETEMADI RETURNS AFTER 8 DAY VISIT TO USSR

KABUL, Nov. 12 (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Etemadi was expected back in Kabul around 4.30 this afternoon following his eight day official visit to the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister was in Moscow yesterday holding talks with Soviet leaders on subjects of interest to the two nations and in international affairs.

In the Kremlin Palace talks yesterday present on the Afghan side were the Prime Minister, Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafali, and the companions of the Prime Minister.

The Soviet Union was represented by President of the Council of Ministers, Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Gromyko and a number of other high ranking Soviet officials.

A joint communique is expected to be released tonight in Kabul and Moscow following the end of the Prime Ministers visit.

Yesterday the Afghan embassy in Moscow held a reception in honour of the Prime Minister. The reception was attended by Alexei Kosygin, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitri Poliansky and Ciriil Mazorov, companions of the Prime Minister and Soviet officials.

The Prime Minister last night attended a reception given in his honour by the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society in the salon of the library of the Foreign Language and Literature Institute.

The Prime Minister expressed his thanks for the warm words spoken about the people of Afghanistan by those who spoke before him and said he was pleased to find himself once again among people who take an interest in Afghanistan.

"I am pleased to convey the message of good-will of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, whose President Prof. Mohammad Asghar is present here beside me to you."

"Afghan and Soviet friendship," he said, "is of historic value since it has not been affected by the diverse policies which came about in the world."

Tourialai Etemadi To Join UNESCO Executive Board



Tourialai Etemadi

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—First Deputy Education Minister Tourialai Etemadi has been appointed to the UNESCO executive board. This is the first time Afghanistan is included in the 30 member board.

The board prepares the agenda for the UNESCO general sessions, the organisation's budget and working programmes and submits them to the office of the director. The board meets at least twice a year.

Etemadi attended the UNESCO 1968 general meeting as representative of Afghanistan which was held in Paris on September 25

Johnson, Nixon Promise Cooperation In Transition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President-elect Nixon described his foreign policy discussions with President Johnson Monday as "very helpful" and declared "we might have very significant action and progress toward peace" in the next 60 days.

Nixon, elected last Tuesday to succeed Johnson, made his remarks to newsmen outside the White House after an afternoon conference with the President and top administration officials.

Nixon was accompanied by the President who told newsmen Mr. and Mrs. Nixon had come to the White House "at our invitation."

Johnson said Nixon—who will take office next January 20—had received "a very thorough briefing on matters in which he was interested."

The briefing came, he said, from Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defence Clifford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Earle G. Wheeler, and Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms.

Johnson said that during the transition period "the wheels of government will function at maximum efficiency."

He said Rusk had briefed Nixon on matters concerned with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Middle East and the Soviet Union, and that Clifford and General Wheeler had briefed the incoming president on military matters.

Johnson described the conference as "pleasant and cooperative" and declared his intention to "do everything we can" to assist Nixon in assuming the duties of president.

Nixon said the meetings had been "completely candid and most helpful."

He said, "I think the discussions were not only very helpful from my standpoint but that they were very helpful, too, from the standpoint that in the next 60 days in this very critical period, rather than having the hope of a lame duck presidency, that we might have there is very significant action and progress towards peace."

The president-elect said one point especially should be made clear:

"The nation at this time in its foreign policy has several matters—Vietnam, of course, at the top of the list—which cannot await decision and cannot afford a gap of two months in which no action occurs."

"If, however, action is to occur and progress is to be made on matters like Vietnam, the current possible crisis in the Middle East, the relations between the United States and the USSR and with regard to Vietnam and other issues it can be made only if the parties on the other side realise that the current administration is setting policies that will be carried forward by the next administration."

Chi-Chi May Say Yes-Yes To An-An

LONDON, Nov. 12, (Reuter)

—Giant Panda Chi-Chi, the reluctant female panda, said in vain by Moscow Zoo's An-An, has undergone an apparent change of heart or hormones. Suddenly, she gives signs of saying yes-yes to her intended mate.

If Chi-Chi and An-An do make love—not war as in the past—zoologists hope they will produce the first baby giant Panda born in the western world.

A London Zoo spokesman said Moscow has allowed An-An to remain longer at the zoo because Chi-Chi has displayed last minute interest in him.

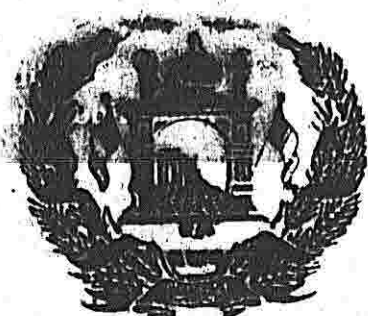
He was to have left for home on Wednesday after a two-month stay here which failed to produce the hoped-for mating between the only two giant Pandas outside Asia.

The spokesman said: "We are very pleased. We think there is a possibility of them mating. Chi-Chi is fairly active at the moment and she is giving signs that she is likely to be coming into season."

Last time the two pandas met in 1966 they fought.



The Information and Culture Ministry held a dinner reception last night in the Kabul Hotel in honour of visiting UCLA Journalism Prof. Robert E.G. Harris. Harris will give a lecture on changes in mass communication to media personnel in Kabul before leaving on Thursday. Here he is seen with Information and Minister Dr. Mohammad Anas, Deputy Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Khaled Roshan, and U.S. Ambassador Dr. Robert Neumann.



THE KABUL TIMES

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World Bank Assistance

World Bank President Robert McNamara is here for a short visit to survey possibilities of a World Bank loan to finance a number of projects. Afghanistan is primarily an agricultural country. A few years ago we were self-sufficient in food production but during the recent years we have had to import wheat and other food items from various friendly countries.

Afghanistan's food production capacity is far greater than the immediate requirements of its population. A considerable emphasis has been laid on increasing food production in recent years. In the First and the Second Five Year Plans several dams have been built, efforts have been made to provide improved seeds, improve irrigation methods, train technical personnel to help farmers use better agricultural methods and to promote the use of chemical fertiliser.

Judging from the statements made by the President of the World Bank on different occasions, he understands the present and the future problems of the world food shortage and the rapid population growth. He is also deeply aware of where the world food is the most good. In his address to the World Bank and the IMF annual meeting in Washington he said:

"Our loans will be for projects as soundly

based and appraised as ever in our history. However, more and more, in looking for projects to support we shall look for those which contribute most fundamentally to the development of the total national economy, seeking to break strangleholds on development; to find those growth opportunities that stimulate further growth. And our help will be directed to those poor nations which need it most."

It is good to see that during his short visit here McNamara will have an opportunity to visit the Afghan countryside, acquaint himself with the actual living conditions of our people and make a personal and first-hand assessment of how best the bank can help stimulate growth and development.

He will be visiting the Kunduz and Khana-bad irrigation and agricultural development projects and we are certain that he will be convinced of the soundness of any aid that might be made available to accelerate progress on these projects.

While wishing the World Bank president a pleasant stay in Afghanistan we look forward to concrete results from his visit in the form of favourable and sound loans for the projects which are in the need of urgent financing.

Food For Thought

God knows, I'm not the thing I should be, Nor am I even the thing I shouldn't be.

Robert Burns

Colombo Plan:

World prosperity depends on progress in Asia

Following is the 2nd part of statement made by Afghan Ambassador to Tokyo Dr. A. H. Tabibi in the ministerial conference of the Colombo Plan members in Seoul in his capacity as head of the Afghan delegation.

Although the developing countries of the Colombo Plan know full well that the responsibility for development rests mainly on their own shoulders, it is also true that without help and assistance on the part of the developed countries of the region they will not be able to solve the problem of under-development. The developing countries of Asia will not be able to overcome their difficulties if the prices of Asian primary commodities are falling fast while demand and prices for imports of manufactured goods is growing rapidly, as such an imbalance creates serious economic problems which will not be solved without real efforts on the part of the developing countries.

PART II
It is unfortunate that the modest target of an annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the development decade has not been reached and the aims of the first UNCTAD in 1964 and the second UNCTAD in 1968 have not been achieved. The main problem with which the developing member states of Colombo Plan are faced is the slow growth of primary exports as compared with the industrial countries where technological progress has led to increased production of synthetic or natural commodities. Therefore it was logical that the Rangoon meeting of the Consultative Committee recommended the consideration of a special topic for the purpose of analysing and reviewing governmental measures and techniques for export production and the acceleration of exports in the Colombo Plan region.

The practical and constructive approach taken by the Officials

Meeting towards this problem is praiseworthy and we are looking for the implementation of various recommendations and suggestions on this topic. If the recommendation on "Export Promotion Techniques" suggested at this session is put into practice, all developed and developing countries stand to benefit from it. Export promotion among the developing and developed countries of the region and the maintenance of liberal trade policies will be the only solutions for the present complex problems of our region. We are glad that the most developed countries of the world such as U.S., U.K., Japan and Canada are members of the Colombo Plan, but by expanding their assistance still further they could bring a great change in the life of the vast continent of Asia, a continent on which the peace of the world depends, a continent whose prosperity will be the world prosperity.

(Concluded)

Smuggling the "kwacha":

Zambians try to keep their currency at home

Once an important link in the illicit diamond smuggling trade of being changed just before and after customs inspection. However, one man who changed a tire before going through customs was in a hurry to reach the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury, 210 miles away, and did not bother to change the tire back. His money ended up as worthless pulp.

But these are the efforts of individual—and fairly amateur—smugglers, though they have been costing Zambia much in foreign exchange.

To counteract this, President Kaunda has just ruled that the kwacha (it means "freedom") will not be accepted from foreign banks. The actual kwacha notes thus become worthless outside the country. This is expected to increase the "work"—and commission—of the professional smuggling rings, particularly in view of the government's restrictions against non-Zambians trading in areas outside 10 major towns.

In two years the smuggling commission has risen from six per cent to 11 per cent. Around 15 per cent is the estimate within the next few months as the government tightens its efforts to halt the currency drain.

The "professional" smugglers work in many ways. One of the more usual is that of a business wishing to increase its investment from its overseas parent company. Instead

of this cash being imported, it is collected from an emigrant, or potential emigrant in Zambia and paid out in the local currency at his destination... less the hefty commission.

Another favourite trick is the inflation of invoices on goods imported to Zambia. The difference between the actual and the inflated price is banked to the importer's credit at the source of the imports.

Another favourite trick is the inflating of invoices on goods imported to Zambia. The difference between the actual and the inflated price is banked to the importer's credit at the source of the imports.

Similarly, branches of firms with ties in the south order goods from Zambia and pay for them in Zambian currency—but never take delivery. The order is delivered to Rhodesia, not only saving the breakaway colony money, but beating sanctions too. President Kaunda has said that he has names and addresses of offenders and has warned that deportations may follow.

However, the mention of deportation orders inevitably sends a wave of fright through the wealthy expatriate community, which results in even more frenzied efforts to export money. Then comes more drastic action by the government to prevent this—which results in more intricate smuggling rackets.

(FWF)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday Heyward carried an editorial entitled "Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's stay in Afghanistan".

The vile propaganda carried on by the Pakistani media of mass communication and government is regrettable not only as far as the government and people of Afghanistan are concerned but is also creating deep consternation among the people in independent and occupied Pashtoonistan, especially among leaders and nationalists who are struggling for the right to self-determination.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, said the paper, who had lost his health in Pakistani jails, went to Europe for some medical treatment four years ago. Because he did not fully recovered he was invited by the Government of Afghanistan to continue his medical treatment in Afghanistan.

The services of experienced and reputed Afghan doctors and physicians and all other available facilities were placed at the disposal of the distinguished guest and leader of the people of Pashtoonistan.

It is gratifying to note that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's health is improving. Because Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has spent most of his life in the struggle for independence both at the time of the British rule in India and afterwards for the right to self-determination of the people of Pashtoonistan against the Pakistani Government, he is respected and loved by the Government and people of Afghanistan.

We are also convinced that the contemporary history of Asia will have to record the name of this veteran leader in golden and bold letters.

The name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has become synonymous with the right to self-determination of the people of Pashtoonistan and many of his torments in this area. No amount of vile propaganda can change these facts.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is not only the guest of the Government of Afghanistan but also the esteemed guest of the entire people of Afghanistan. The Afghan parliament has taken a keen interest in discussing the Pakistani propaganda on the Khan's stay in this country and has made certain recommendations to the government to refute this adverse propaganda.

The editorial also mentioned the allegations of the West Pakistan governor that Afghanistan is fed up

hosting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, adding that this is an insult to the traditional Afghan hospitality for which this country is famous throughout the world.

By these irresponsible statements the West Pakistan governor is insulted not only Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan but also the entire people of Pashtoonistan who consider him their leader.

The Pakistani press and leaders know full well why Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan stays in Afghanistan and refrains from going back to occupied Pashtoonistan.

But they deliberately refrain from telling the truth because they know that by doing so they will be either sent to jail or be compelled to leave their homeland like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who while in Afghanistan, is serving for the cause of self-determination of his people.

He is trying to convey his voice from here to the big powers and responsible organisations of the

world, said the editorial, adding that he cannot do this in occupied Pashtoonistan for fear of being sent to jail once again.

A good proof of this is the way Khan Abdul Samad Khan has been treated. After 14 years in jail he was released only to be sent to jail again after barely a week of freedom. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has not entered into any activity against Pakistan while in Afghanistan. His speeches bear witness to this fact. He talks about those things in Afghanistan that he has often talked about in occupied Pashtoonistan and in Pakistan.

If Pakistan considers the Khan's views and speeches on the question of Pashtoonistan as being against Pakistan they are wrong for this is a political difference to which every nation and individual has a right. This difference, whether Pakistan likes it or not, will continue until Pakistan agrees to grant the eight million people of Pashtoonistan, their rights.

Another plan envisaged shipping those planes to Israel camouflaged as spare parts, the paper said.

The New York Times on Middle East said "The shadow of failure fell across the United Nations peace effort last week as the foreign ministers of Egypt and Jordan left New York for home after expressing negative reaction to Israel's latest peace proposals. The current dangerous impasse is as unnecessary as it is unfortunate."

"Both sides have accepted in principle the Security Council resolution of past November which provides a reasonable framework for a just settlement. Both, despite polemics, have made some significant concessions in their discussions conducted through UN Ambassador Gunnar Jarring."

"In the interest of mutual survival it is essential that both sides reject the voices of extremism among them, abandon polemics and get down to serious bargaining without quibbling on the form of negotiations on the many substantive questions that must be resolved before the Security Council resolution can be implemented. Neither the Middle East nor the world can afford another year of retribution."

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World Press

The Cairo new paper *Al Ahran* which often speaks for President Nasser's government, claimed Sunday that Israel was spearheading feverish contacts in Washington and Paris in an attempt to "smuggle" 50 French-made Mirage warplanes to Tel Aviv.

The paper charged that plans for the sale of 50 American Phantom jets to Israel were in effect "sensational propaganda" arising at pressuring French President de Gaulle into lifting the embargo on the sale of warplanes to Israel.

The crux of the Israeli endeavour, the paper said, was to cause de Gaulle to feel France was losing out to the United States as the main supplier of arms to Israel.

Israel, *Al Ahran* explained, was more interested in the French mirages than the American Phantoms. Israeli fliers and technicians preferred the French planes which they had so effectively employed in the past, the paper added.

To circumvent de Gaulle's strict embargo, *Al Ahran* said, efforts were being exerted to have the 50 Mirage jets, now ready for delivery, shipped to Israel via some other European country.

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ITA EXPERTS SEE HOPE FOR AFGHAN CARPET

The worlds markets for Afghan carpets is not as unfavourable as is thought, believe two experts from the International Trade Association (ITA).

Istvan Agoston, senior marketing analyst, and Thomas Donos, market surveyor of the Association came to Afghanistan recently on a visit to 22 countries to survey the market for the oriental carpets.

The International Trade Association has its headquarters in Geneva and is associated with UNCTAD and GATT.

Agoston and Donos, have made about a two-week visit to Mazar Sharif, Aqcha, Andkhoy, Sheberghan, Shereen Tagab, Badghis, Qalai Nau, and Herat the centres of carpet weaving in the country.

The director general for foreign trade at the Ministry of Commerce, Sayed Mohammad Zubier, who accompanied the delegation on the tour said that the delegation surveyed the possibility of further developing the production of carpets and studied the conditions under which the carpet weavers work and the types of looms they use.

"Without additional investment it is possible to increase the present carpets production in the country by 80 per cent, that is, up to 700,000 or 800,000 square metres," said Zubier. The present production is only 500,000 sq. metres per year.

In most areas it was noticed that carpet looms are set up in such a way that weavers have to work all day bent over them so that after years of working in this position they either become hunchedbacked or ruin their eyesight. Only in Herat do carpet weaving looms allow the weavers to work sitting up.

It was therefore decided that

Every twelfth businessman is a businesswoman

The removal of bias towards women in industry and commerce is the object of the association of businesswomen that met recently in Stuttgart.

The association comprises 1,100 members, 300 of whom now hope to clarify their aims in study groups, meetings with representatives of industrial and trade organisations and in mass demonstrations.

The aims of the association are to emphasise the importance of women in the economic life of the Federal Republic, to achieve full recognition of their status and to promote the administrative role of women in commerce and industry.

Dr. Lily Joens, the first president of the association, said in Stuttgart that this country now has 60,000 independent businesswomen, each with an average of five employees, excluding agriculture—22,000 employing over the ten people—representing twelve per cent of the labour force in the economy. Enterprises employing more than 500 workers are run by 150 women.

The association aims at the full enforcement of the Works Councils Act, regarded as the most progressive piece of legislation towards workers participation in management within the Common Market.

Participation along lines suggested by the trade unions was rejected by the association.

Dr. Joens said that in discussions of co-ownership of workers in the means of production it is often forgotten that ownership also involves a willingness to undertake risks.

Ownership is never, as it were, a "sure thing", being as it is continually exposed to outside influences that cause the intrinsic value of holdings to fluctuate.

(THE GERMAN TRIBUNE)

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By Our Own Reporter efforts should be made to correct this situation and see that all looms are set in an upright position to protect the health of the weavers.

During the tour, the ITA delegation visited a carpet weaving plant in Aqcha by Aq Murad, one of the foremost carpet traders in Aqcha.

Aq Murad's plant is equipped with 50 sets of looms where 200 people are working. All processing such as dyeing and sorting wool are done on the premises. Boarding is provided for all 200 workers near the plant.

Zubier also said that Mohammad Ewaz has opened a similar carpet weaving establishment in Herat where among other things he is trying to revive archaic designs found in 200 to 300 years old carpets he has collected and to use more natural dyes from walnut shells and herbs which were also used in the past.

Ewaz has also started training young people and encouraging them to go back to their villages where they can work to improve carpet handicraft industries particularly in Muri Chah where the famed Mouri carpet is woven, said Zubier.

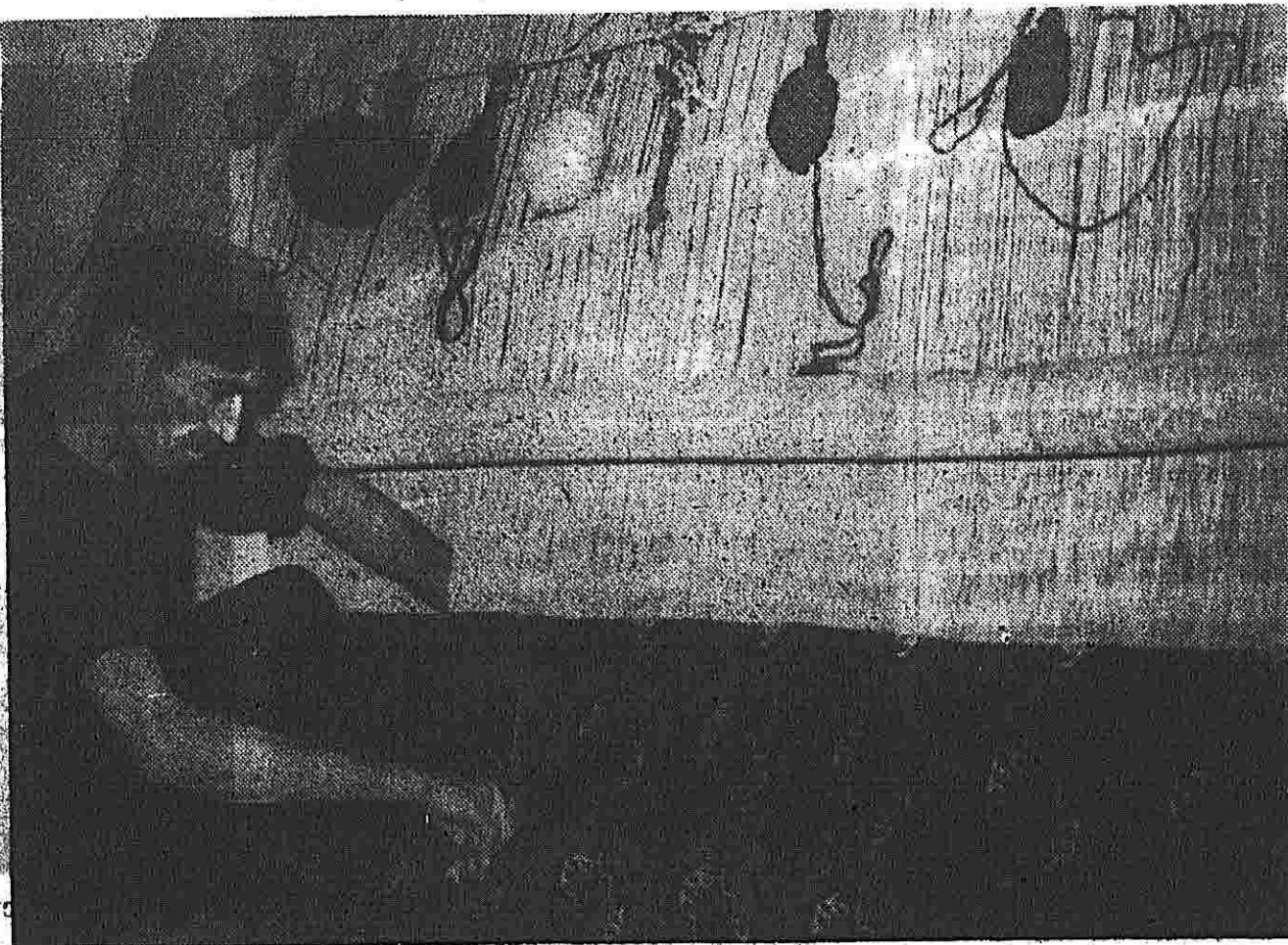
Zubier also praised the personal interest of the Governor of Badghis taken in expanding the carpet industry in his area and the efforts of the former governor of Herat in introducing the carpet weaving in the House of Deputies, Prisons and Women's Institute.

The ITA delegation will prepare a report on its study and survey of the Afghan carpet industry in March, said Zubier. The Afghan side will also prepare a report, he added. Both will include suggestions for improving the carpet markets at home and abroad as well as for finding new ones.

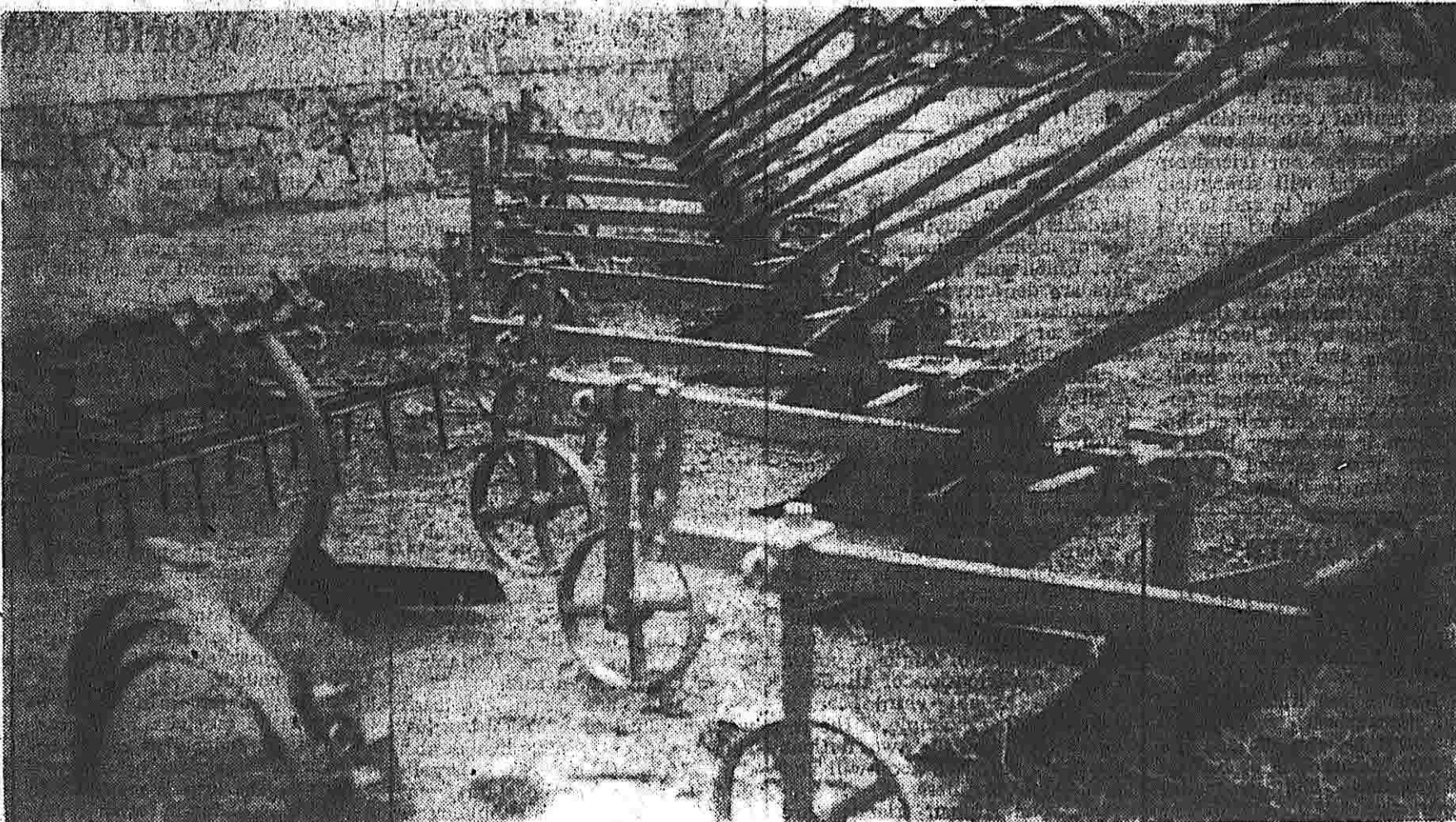
The recently established Afghan Carpet Association has already begun a publicity campaign to boost Afghan carpet sales. They have advertised in the Financial Times of London and other mass publications. The Women's Commerce and Travel Ltd. of London, for first time will carry a full page in their 1969 catalogue devoted to Afghan carpets.



Agoston, (3rd, left) and Zubier (5th left) look at some carpets on display in Herat during their tour.



This young Herati weaver has a few square metres of carpet on his upright loom.



Clarifying the details of foreign aid

By Poyan

The pursuance of a policy by Afghanistan of friendship with all nations in steering away from military groupings and blocs, its efforts for promotion of world peace and respect for the rights of all nations and peoples, have had a profound impact on the country's economy and capability to embark on development schemes.

It is in the light of this that assistance is extended to Afghanistan from friendly nations around the world. The nation is gratified by this kind of disinterested help but the utilisation of this assistance is one of prime considerations of the people. Unless properly used, the aid, although void of any strings, cannot contribute to economic development as much as it could.

The aid extended to Afghanistan by friendly nations mostly comes through by way of allocations from the parliaments and administrations of these friendly nations. But in the utilisation stage commercial and industrial firms and even individual entrepreneurs enter into the picture, so that it makes a great deal of difference on our part as to who

deals with these sources and how arrangements and agreements are made.

A review of the contracts with foreign firms concluded during the last several years shows that discrepancies exist. In certain instances when a plant or equipment and supplies are purchased it is done on a competitive basis.

In certain other cases a firm gets the contract without batting an eye. The situation is further aggravated when package deals are made. The equipment and supplies are given against a fixed sum without details as to what is being supplied and rates thereof.

In these cases not only rates turn out to be higher than if supplies had been purchased on a competitive basis, even among firms from a given country, but also it is found out when it is too late that these supplies are available within the country. For instance it is absurd to pay foreign currency for cement and household goods needed in development projects while these are locally obtainable.

This applies also to cultural co-operation between Afghanistan and friendly nations. Scholarships granted to Afghan students are counted in terms of money. It is necessary for each grantee to be trained in a field where his services are needed.

There are now a number of people in Kabul who have recently returned home after seven years of training abroad, specialising in services and techniques, the manpower needs for which is very small and is to remain small for a long while to come.

Employing foreign specialists and advisers is another question worthy of more scrutiny. Foreign personnel is one of the most expensive ventures for Afghanistan. This must be kept at a minimum if we are not to spend a large portion of the credits we get in employing experts from donor countries.

It should be noted once again that the donor countries extend their assistance to the country with the sole consideration of helping it develop. What concerns us here is the dealings between the Afghan authorities with firms who supply commodities and services.

The machinery here for dealing with these firms must be reviewed. It is, for instance, absurd to conclude contracts with foreign firms without legal advice to make sure that safeguards in our contracts with foreign firms do turn out to be escape clauses for them when differences arise about stipulations in the contract.

It is not possible for technicians and officials to be expert business and industrial lawyers. If this capability is lacking in experts and officials in more advanced countries why should we expect our personnel to have this capability? Why, further, should they think they have it, if they don't?

The recent delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany which visited Afghanistan, for instance, had a veteran lawyer included in it for the delegation members to draw on his opinions and advice. We are not sure whether officials on our side had the benefit of such legal counsel.

Changes in world bank's Organisational structure

Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, announced on November 1 changes in the organisational structure for administering the project activities of the Bank, effective November 1.

The reorganisation is required, he said, to deal expeditiously with the growing volume of projects work, while maintaining or improving its quality, and to facilitate the expansion of project lending into new fields.

S. Aldewereld, in addition to his responsibilities as Vice President—Finance, will be the Director, Projects. Under his broad guidance, the Deputy Director, Projects, Bernard Chadenet, and the Associate Director, Projects, Warren Baum, will be responsible for the management of the project work of the Bank, and the Directors of seven new Projects Departments will report to them.

They will give unified direction to the work of the Departments, pass judgment on the soundness of projects for Bank financing, provide a common framework of policy and procedures, improve the conceptual and practical approach to project work, supervise and control the quality of the work of the Departments and provide certain services which can be handled most efficiently on a centralised basis.

The four divisions of the former Projects Department, Agriculture, Education, Public Utilities and Transportation, will now become Departments and there will be three new Departments: Tourism, Population and Special Projects. The Special Projects Department,

Jangalak Factories have recently manufactured one hundred ploughs and have put them at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation from whom the order was received. Now the ministry with the help of the French experts, is making use of the ploughs in various provinces.

Each plough which costs Af. 4000 can be pulled by horse or ox. The experiences of the last few years show that the Jangalak Factories have been able to manufacture various agricultural equipment. The factories hope to play an important role in the mechanisation of agriculture in the country.

Jangalak Factories also have produced a number of water pumps.

Afghan Transit Co.

Exports 1,490,930

Kilos of Goods

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—During the month of Mizan (October 22 through November 22) the Afghan Transit Company has handled the export of a total of 1,490,930 kgs. of the goods going to the Soviet Union, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

The goods included 78,982 karakul pelts 7650 sq. metres of carpet, 4010 kgs. of sesame, 49,817 kgs. raisins, 43,893 kgs. of personal effects, 117,761 kgs. of wool, 95,518 kgs. of pomegranates and 18,074 kgs. of almonds.

The company also handled the imports of such goods as construction material, textiles, tea, vehicles, kerosene, electric appliances, chemicals, radios, tobacco and edible oil which came from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Britain, France, Norway and Belgium.

to be established at a later date, will deal with inter-sectoral and multi-purpose projects in such fields as water resource development and urbanisation, handle special or very large projects, and help develop new fields of project lending.

The principal officers of the Departments will be Agriculture Projects Department, Lionel J. C. Evans, Director, Willi A. Wapenhans, Deputy Director.

Education Projects Department, Duncan S. Ballantine, Director. To be appointed, Deputy Director.

Public Utilities Projects Department, A. David, Director, Walter J. Armstrong, Deputy Director.

Transportation Projects Department, Robert Sadove, Director, A. F. Geolot, Deputy Director.

Tourism Projects Department, Robert Sadove, Acting Director, Population Projects Department, to be appointed.

Special Projects Department, to be appointed when Department is set up.

McNamara also announced that the Development Finance Companies Department has been transferred from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to the World Bank.

The purpose of the transfer is to lay the basis for carrying out an expanded programme of work with respect to development finance companies and to streamline the present procedures within the Bank Group for handling this work, as well as to permit the IFC to concentrate its efforts on the direct financing and promotion of projects in the private sector.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Prime Minister Etemadi

(Continued from page 1)

"Following the path of friendship and mutual cooperation in the interest of both of our nations will increase our friendship day by day and will strengthen peace in this region and in the world, our mutual good neighbourly relations becoming an example to the world.

"One is instrument for strengthening this friendship is the exchange of visits by the leaders of our countries and the exchange of cultural and economic missions. Expansion of contact further consolidates our friendship. I deem it necessary here to praise the work carried out by Soviet scholars in Dari and Pa-

shto. Compilation of a Pashto dictionary by the Soviet scholars based on Afghan sources after many years of work will serve in the further recognition of our nation, he said.

"Presently a number of Afghan students are studying in institutes of higher learning in the Soviet Union and some Soviet scholars are dedicatedly teaching in Afghanistan. This is another example of our relations and understanding between us.

"Economic cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is a clear example of the friendly ties of the two countries. The Soviet Union has extended to Afghanistan more aid than any other country and is continuing to do so.

During the First and Second Five Year Plans a large number of infrastructural projects such as highways and dams were built with Soviet assistance and the hard work of Afghan youth. The participation of the Soviet Union in our Third Plan is also a shining example of the relations between the two nations which are based on good-will and good neighbourliness.

"As your Afghan friends are pleased to witness achievements by the Soviet Union in economic, industrial, agricultural and technological spheres, I am certain our Soviet Friends also delight in the achievements made in Afghanistan.

"The First and Second Five Year Plans implemented with assistance from the Soviet Union have prepared the ground for launching a third plan which emphasises small, self-liquidating projects for raising of the standard of living of our people.

"Our objectives in economic advancement are on a par with our aims in social and cultural aims because we are certain that advances in a nation depend of unanimity in all spheres.

"Afghanistan is in a state of political, social and economic life and is confident of the cooperation of its entire citizens," the Prime Minister concluded.

McNamara

(Continued from page 1)

vide credits for these projects. The Kunduz vocational school is one of five projected for various provinces.

The Kunduz and Khanabad agricultural development project involves 20,000 hectares of land of which 6000 hectares is to be brought under irrigation, and production and marketing in the remaining 14000 hectares is to be improved.

The preliminary survey of the projects has been carried out with World Bank assistance. Detailed comprehensive surveys have been carried out and project plans have been prepared with the help of United Nations Development Programme.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry will discuss World Bank assistance for these projects with the president of the bank.

McNamara is to leave Kabul on Thursday by road for Pakistan. If the weather permits, a finance ministry sources said, McNamara will also see a buzhashi game in Kunduz, acrobatics.

AFP adds McNamara had a talk Monday at the Kremlin with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The unannounced meeting which lasted one hour and 45 minutes, was also attended by G. Kornenko, head of the American Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and Emory Swank, counsellor at the U.S. embassy.

There was speculation in American circles here that McNamara was the bearer of a message from President Johnson to Kosygin on the Middle East or on Vietnam.

Agnew To Get 'On The Job Training' Says Journalist

KEY BISCAINE, Florida, Nov. 12, (Reuters).—Richard Nixon's decision to base his future vice president in the White House poses the question of whether the president-elect wants to bring him into the mainstream of American politics or just keep an eye on him.

Spiro Agnew will occupy an office in the west wing of the White House a few yards from the president's office instead of working in the executive office on the other side of West Executive Avenue.

Nixon has also announced that Agnew will have no press staff of his own, but will have to use the same pool of White House assistants as the president.

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, western and central regions will be cloudy with chance of rain. Other parts of the country will be clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Neermoz, Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 25 C, 77 F. The coldest areas were Lal and North Salang with a low of -8 C, 17.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 12 noon was 13 C, 55 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 8 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	15 C	1 C
	59 F	34 F
Herat	20 C	5 C
	68 F	41 F
Mazare Sharif	16 C	7 C
	61 F	44 F
Kandahar	24 C	6 C
	75 F	34 F
Ghazni	55 F	30 F
Kunduz	18 C	8 C
	64 F	40 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi (GREEN FIRE with Steward Gringer and Grece Kelly. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi (THE MAN FROM COLORADO) with Glenn Ford. Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

Hussein Says Army Has Recovered From June War's Defeat

AMMAN, Nov. 12, (AFP)—King Hussein of Jordan told newly-graduated officers here Sunday that Jordanian army had made an "astonishing" recovery since the defeat at the hands of the Israelis in June 1967.

Speaking at the Royal Military Academy passing out parade, the King said Jordan was pledged to regain its lost territory.

Praising inhabitants of the Israeli-controlled West Bank, King Hussein added "the recent unarmoured revolt against the Israeli occupying forces was proof that the Arab nation is still capable of overcoming powers of evil and aggression."

Reuter adds: Jordanian and Israeli forces twice exchanged fire across the Jordan River yesterday morning, a Jordanian military spokesman said.

The spokesman said that there were no Jordanian casualties during the duels, which lasted about 20 and 40 minutes. Israeli forces fired heavy mortars from the Zarraa and Kfar Rupin areas on Wadi-al-Yabes, in the northern Jordan valley, the spokesman said.

Jordanian forces, he added, "returned the enemy's artillery. Adding "it is believed there are casualties among the enemy forces, as a helicopter and two ambulances were seen taking the wounded from the scene of the clash."

Earlier, the spokesman had announced that Israeli forces fired machine-guns and 6-millimetre guns on Jordanian forces at Al-Baqura in the northern Jordan Valley, who returned the fire. The duel lasted 20 minutes.

NATO Countries Urged To Boost Unity, Vigilance

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12, (DPA).—Leading politicians and parliamentarians of the 15 NATO countries yesterday called on their governments to boost unity, solidarity and vigilance in view of the increased threat from the East.

The appeals were made on the first day of the Atlantic Assembly of NATO parliamentarians five-day meeting here—four days before NATO ministers will gather here to assess the alliances policy after the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia.

Some 200 deputies from the alliance members heard NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio compare the present situation of "deep insecurity and instability" to the situation before the World War I.

Today, there was not so much the danger of open and total military challenge to the West, but rather of the "unforeseeable consequences of further limited actions" by the East, the Italian diplomat argued.

He called for improving the alliances present defence force without increasing the number of troops and weapons systems.

Israel Won't Talk Borders Unless UAR Agrees To Peace

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12, (DPA).—Israel is unable to discuss the question of future frontiers so long as Egypt does not agree in principle to peace, Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said here Sunday.

Reporting to the weekly cabinet meeting Eshkol said foreign minister Abba Eban had explained this point in detail to UN special Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring in New York.

Eban suggested to Jarring that the latter should again try to bring Arabs and Israelis together under his auspices.

The Israeli premier also said Israel had no news from New York indicating Gunnar Jarring's mission was over, "as asserted by Arab propaganda."

After the Jarring-Eban meeting in New York Eban handled the Swedish diplomat a written memorandum on the Middle East question. According to the "voice of Israel" radio Eban will return to Jerusalem Tuesday or Wednesday and report to the government on his contacts with diplomats at the United Nations.

World News In Brief

MANILA, Nov. 12, (AFP).—Thirteen persons, most of them children, were killed and 57 others injured when a petrol tank exploded Sunday in the La Paz district of Iloilo city in central Philippines, reports reaching here said yesterday.

The reports said most of the injured were admitted to hospitals in critical condition.

The victims were reportedly gathering petrol from a leak in the pipe line of the tank when it exploded, setting off a big fire. The fire, which raged for almost four hours, partially burned one house.

JAKARTA, Nov. 12, (AFP).—Britain yesterday agreed to provide Indonesia with a loan of 800,000 pounds sterling for the latter's economic development purposes.

The loan agreement, signed by foreign minister Adam Malik and British ambassador H. C. Hainworth, brings the total British assistance to Indonesia this year to 1,300,000 pounds.

The interest free loan has to be used for the purchase of British goods under Indonesia's export bonus certificate system before April next year. The loan is repayable in 25 years including a seven year grace period.

The earlier loan of 500,000 pound was given in May this year.

Indonesian foreign department sources said yesterday that Britain would give another 200,000 pounds aid to Indonesia within this year for financing approved development projects.

ROME, Nov. 12, (DPA).—Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins, arrived in Rome yesterday for talks with Italian treasury and budget minister, Emilio Colombo, and other government officials on the international currency situation.

The devaluation of sterling, the splitting of the gold price and the discussions on improvement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) drawing rights system will be the discussion subjects.

Jenkins is accompanied by Sir Douglas Allen, secretary general of the chancellor of the exchequers of-uticals.

LYONS, France, Nov. 12, (Reuters).—A heart and a kidney transplant using organs from the same donor were carried out in separate hospitals in Lyons yesterday, hospital sources announced. The man on whom operation, France's fourth and the world's 74th, was carried was named as 34-year-old Noel Moissonnier, who works for an agricultural credit organisation in Lons-le-Saulnier, about 60 miles north of here.

The operation carried out by a team headed by Dr. Pierre Michaud at the Edouard Herriot hospital, lasted 72 minutes.

Greek Plotter Demands Death For Himself

ATHENS, Nov. 12, (DPA).—The young Greek ex-serviceman who tried to kill Prime Minister Georg Papandopoulos with a home-made bomb last August demanded the death sentence for himself today "so that our struggle against the present Greek regime becomes morally justified."

Alexander Panagoulis, charged with the abortive bomb attack and desertion, among other things, was making his final statement to the Athens special military court trying him and 14 other alleged "Greek resistance" members.

Panagoulis claimed his crime was a political action. He had claimed no attenuating circumstances. To the contrary, he demanded "that the crushing penalties requested by the prosecutor be imposed so that our struggle against the present Greek regime becomes morally justified."

The prosecutor had last Saturday demanded the death sentence for Panagoulis and another accused, life-long hard labour for two other accused, four varying hard labour terms, four suspended sentences and two acquittals.

UAR Papers Call Nixon Plot A Trumped Up Case

CAIRO, Nov. 12, (AFP).—The alleged plot by three Americans of Arab origin to kill President-elect Richard Nixon may have been trumped up, Al Ahram suggested yesterday.

(A naturalised American of Yemeni origin and his two sons were arrested Saturday and charged Sunday with 'conspiracy to murder' Nixon).

Al Ahram described the details of the alleged plot at so odd as to "provoke doubt", or even to indicate that the whole affair had been trumped up.

The paper said that Arab circles in New York had pointed out that Nixon had made no recent important statements on the Middle East or Yemen. In any case, the paper said: "It is not likely that any Arab would anticipate events and get involved in a plot purely on the basis of what might be the policy of the new government."

The paper added that the three accused were not Palestinians and had left the Yemen 13 years ago.

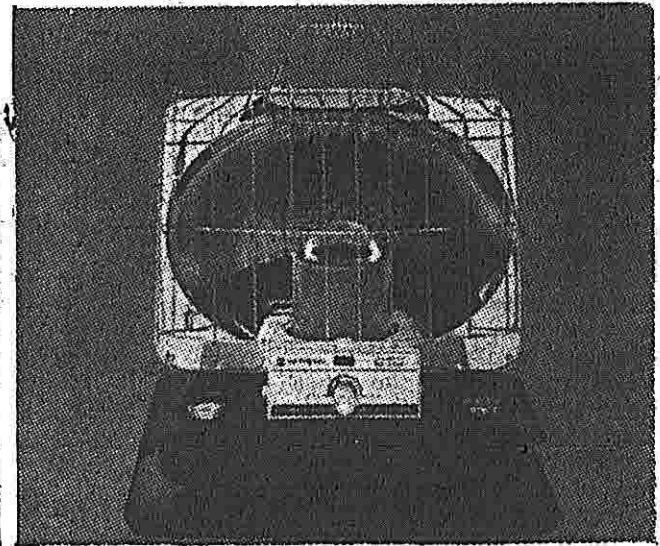
It said that, despite reports printed in the "pro-Zionist" New York Daily News, the police had not announced the seizure of large sums of money, such as might have been paid to a hired killer.

Kads Production

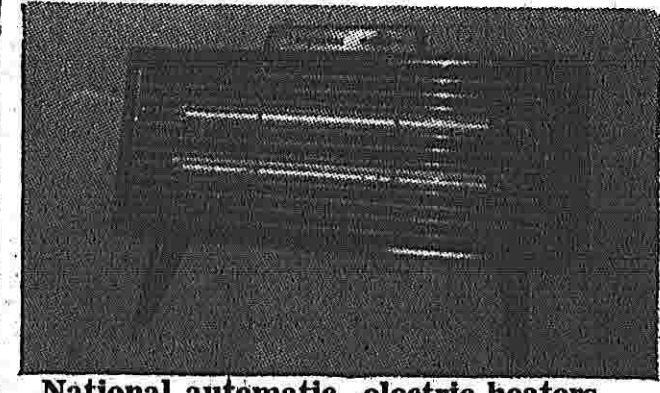
AMPHITRYON 38
November 14, 15, 16,
Entrance fee. Af. 100
By Jean Giraudoux

FOR SALE
FORD ANGLIS-1966 model. Customs duty paid. Contact Mr. B.L. Austin at new hotel site, Baghe Bala.
Telephone No. 41576.

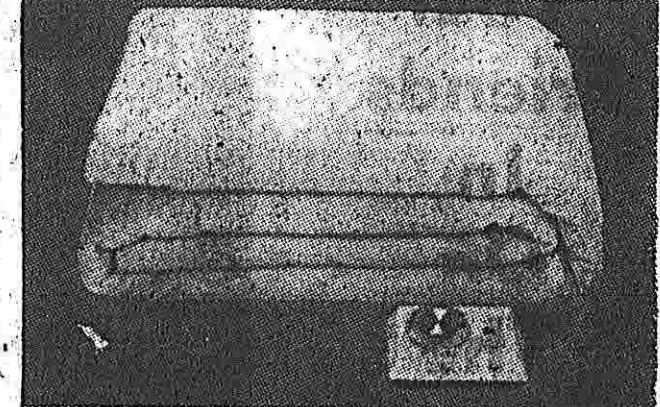
Now at Qari Aman Nawayee Store
Jade Nader Pashtoon
(and) Mohammad Jan Khan Wat branch
National electric & kerosene heater,
National electric blanket, and other
National home appliances.



National automatic kerosene heaters



National automatic electric heaters



Automatic electric blankets

National heaters are world famous for their beauty and lasting ability. They are highly economical to use and are equipped with a sleeping light. Electrical blankets and other National products are also sold at Qari Mohammad Aman Nawayee store in Jade Nader Pashtoon and at Mohammad Jan Khan Wat branch.

World War I De Gaulle Attends Armistice Rite

PARIS, Nov. 12, (AFP).—General de Gaulle, Premier Maurice Couve de Murville and members of the government yesterday attended mass at Notre Dame in Paris, on the 50th anniversary of the World War I armistice.

General de Gaulle was to attend other ceremonies during the day, including the relighting of the flame to the unknown soldiers at the Arc de Triomphe. A military parade and evening celebrations were planned.

The bells of Paris churches rang out as General de Gaulle was met at Notre Dame by Monsignor Marty, archbishop of Paris. The sermon was given by the former archbishop, cardinal Felin, who fought at Verdun. He praised the "tenacity" of Marshal Philippe Petain, who led the French to victory at Verdun, and the "initiative" of Marshal Foch.

The cardinal followed this with praise of General de Gaulle's role in World War II, and made reference to the current Paris talks on Vietnam.

Tennis Team's Tournament Ball

AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Thursday Nov. 14, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. (distribution of

Cups to the winning Teams) Please reserve your table

phone: 21500